

Fig. 1b

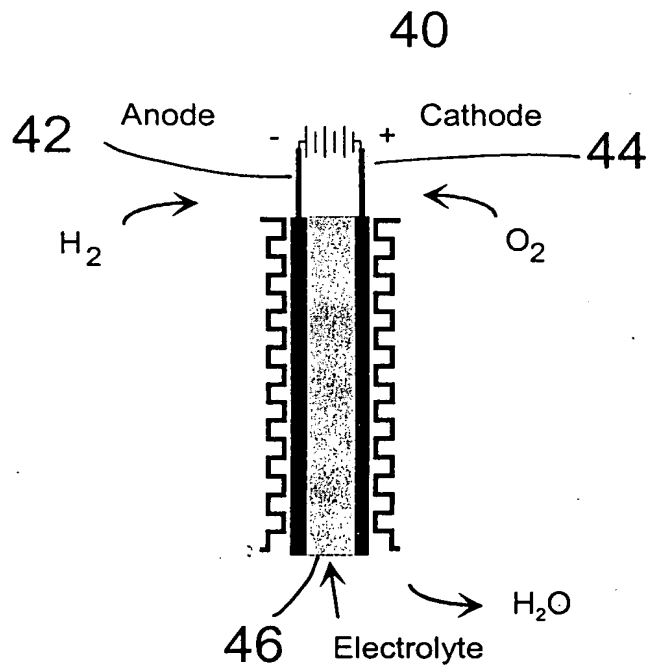


Fig. 1a

201609290001

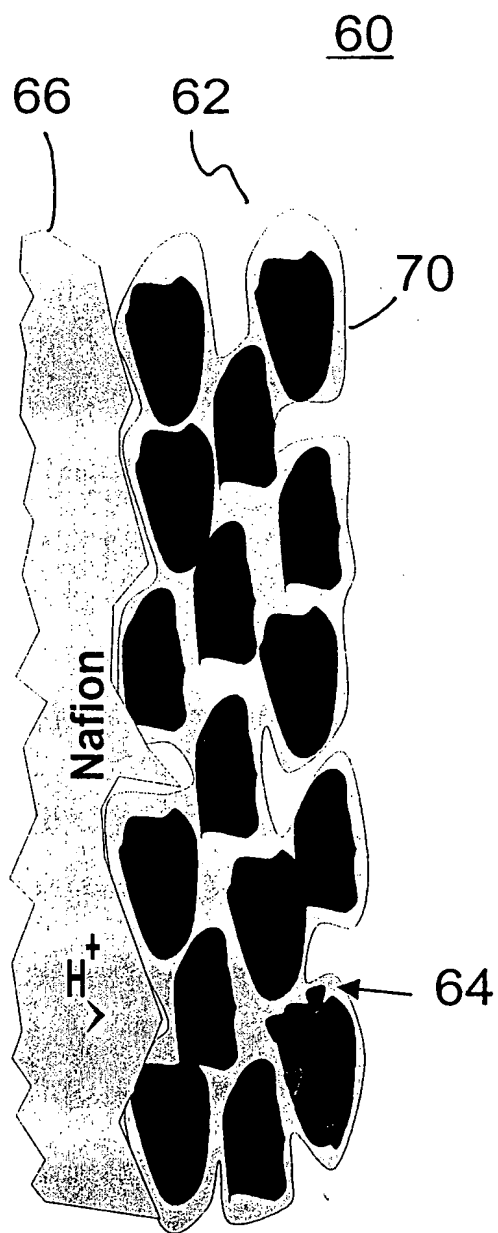


Fig. 2a

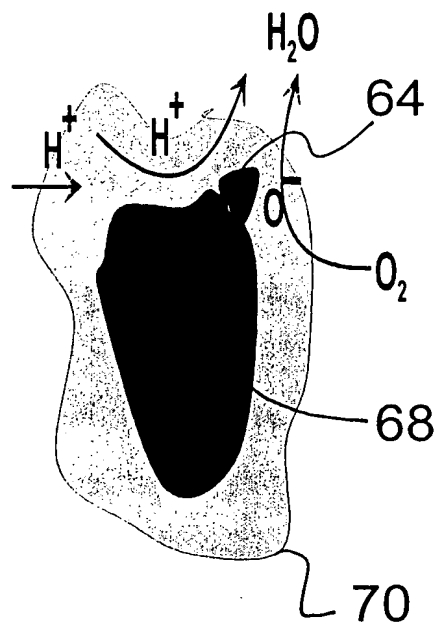


Fig. 2b

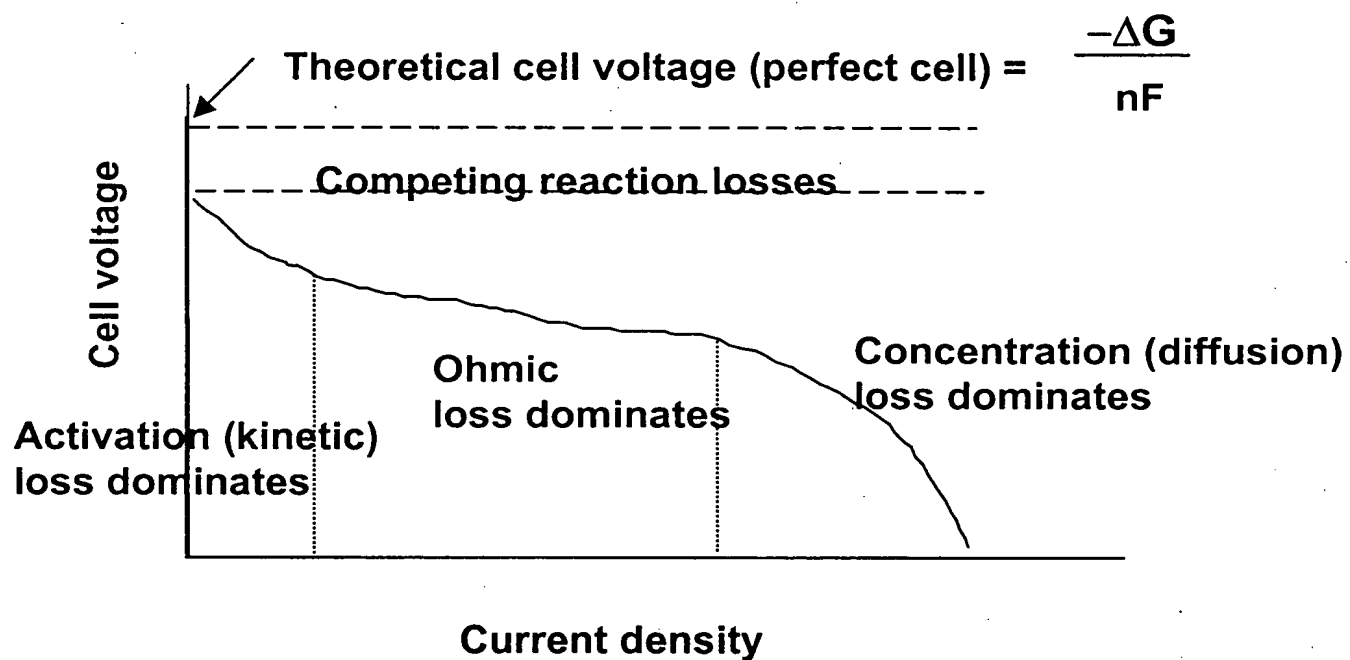


Fig. 3

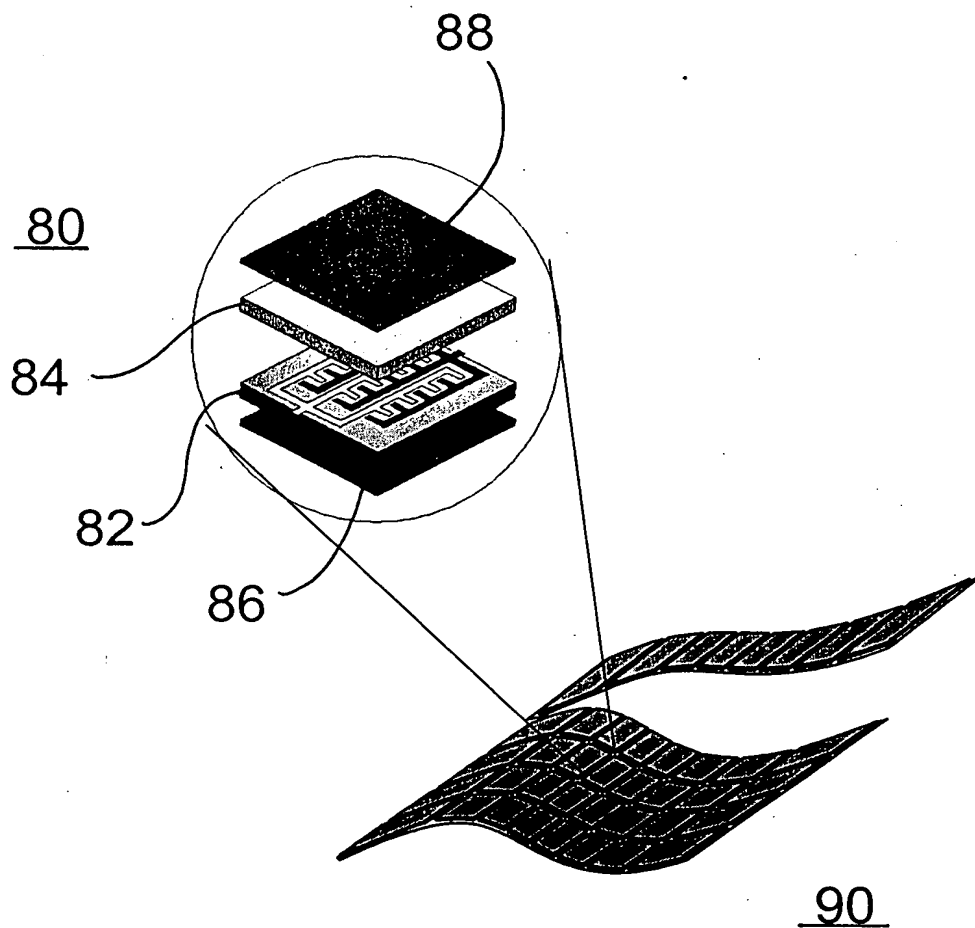


Fig. 4

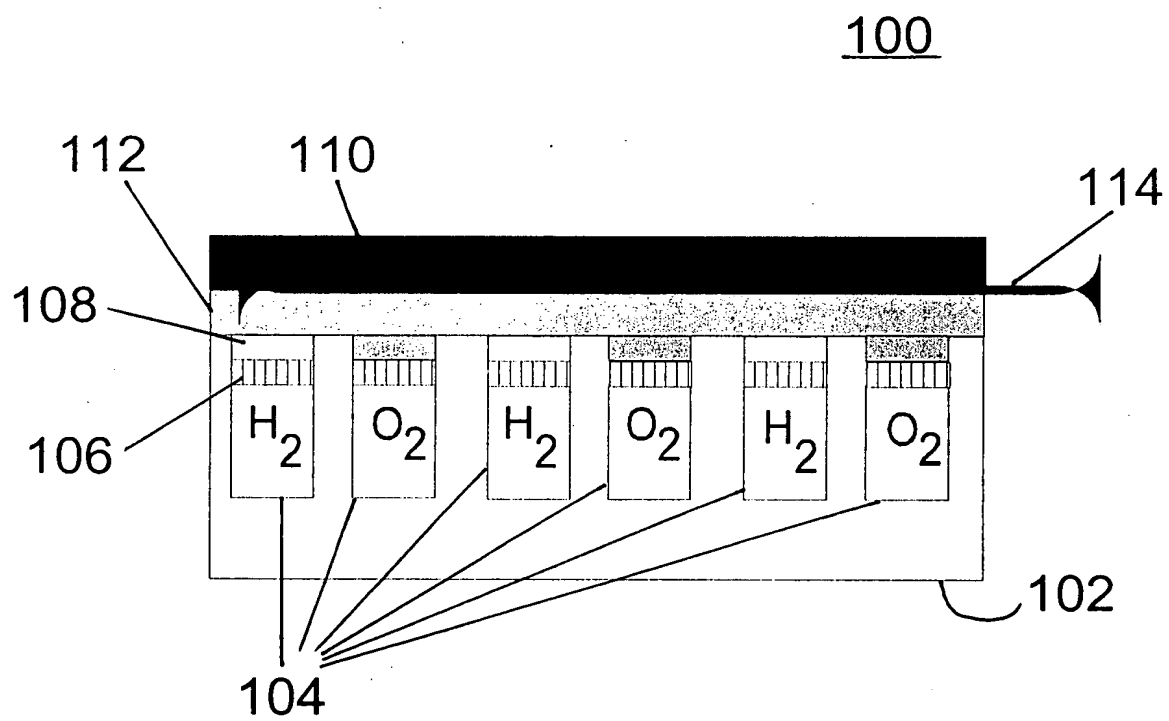


Fig. 5

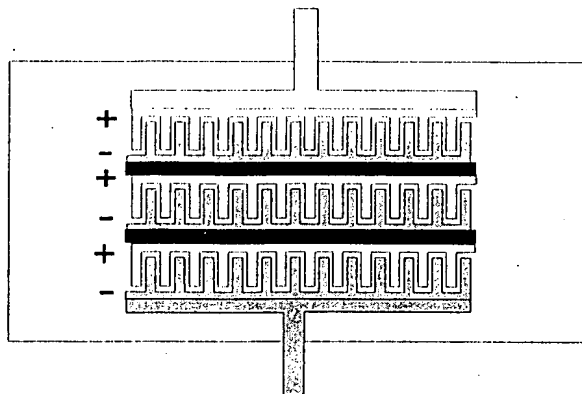


Fig. 6c

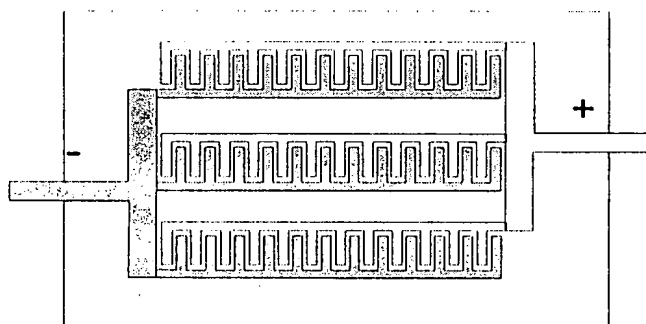


Fig. 6b

120

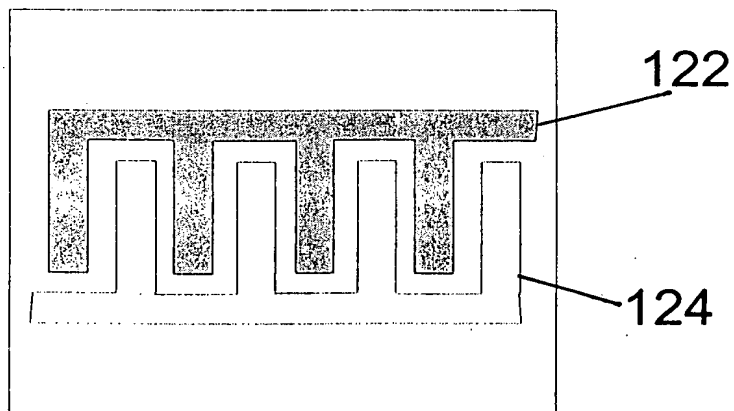


Fig. 6a

201709290001

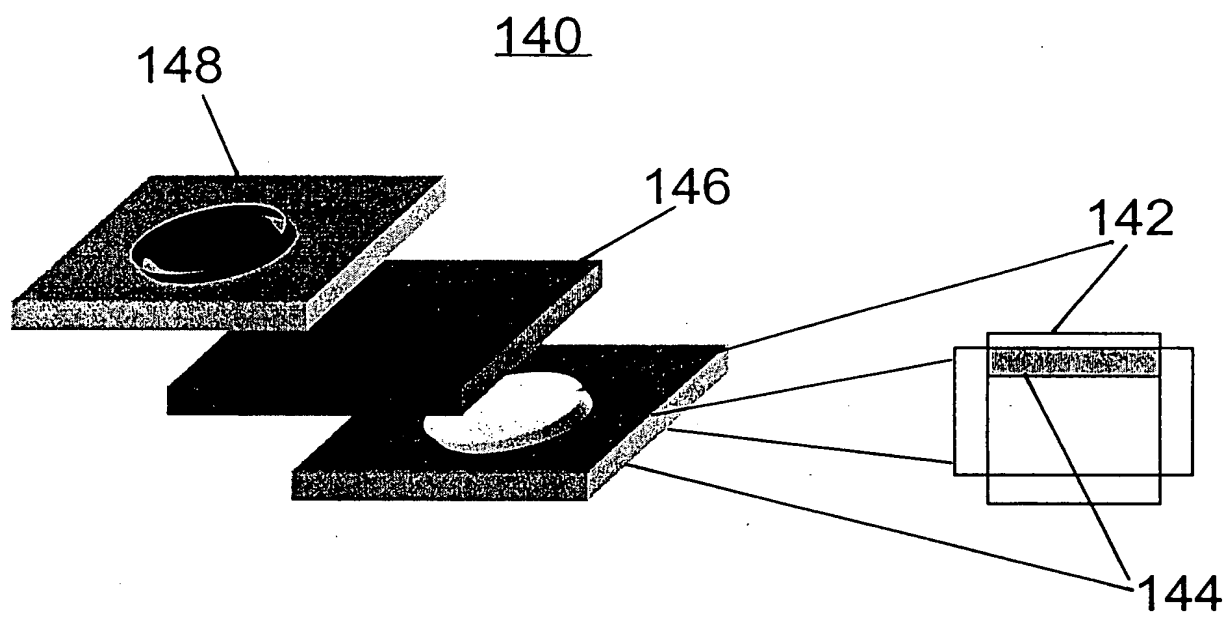


Fig. 7

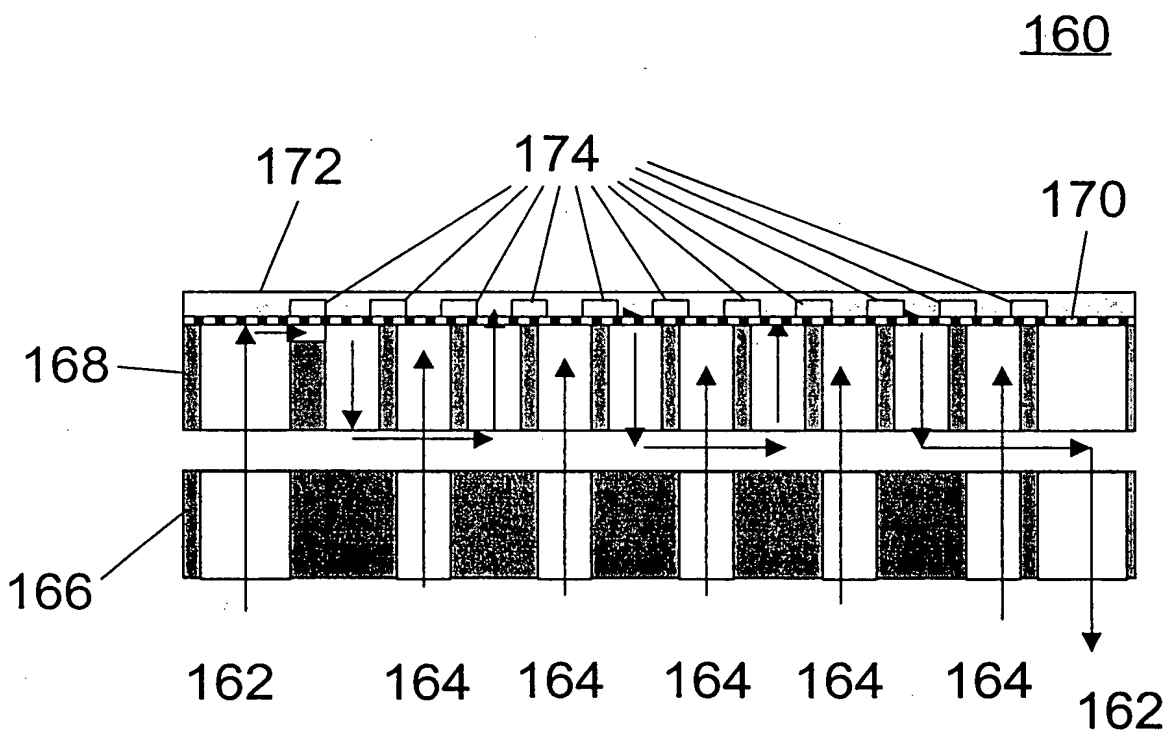


Fig. 8

20170926/95004

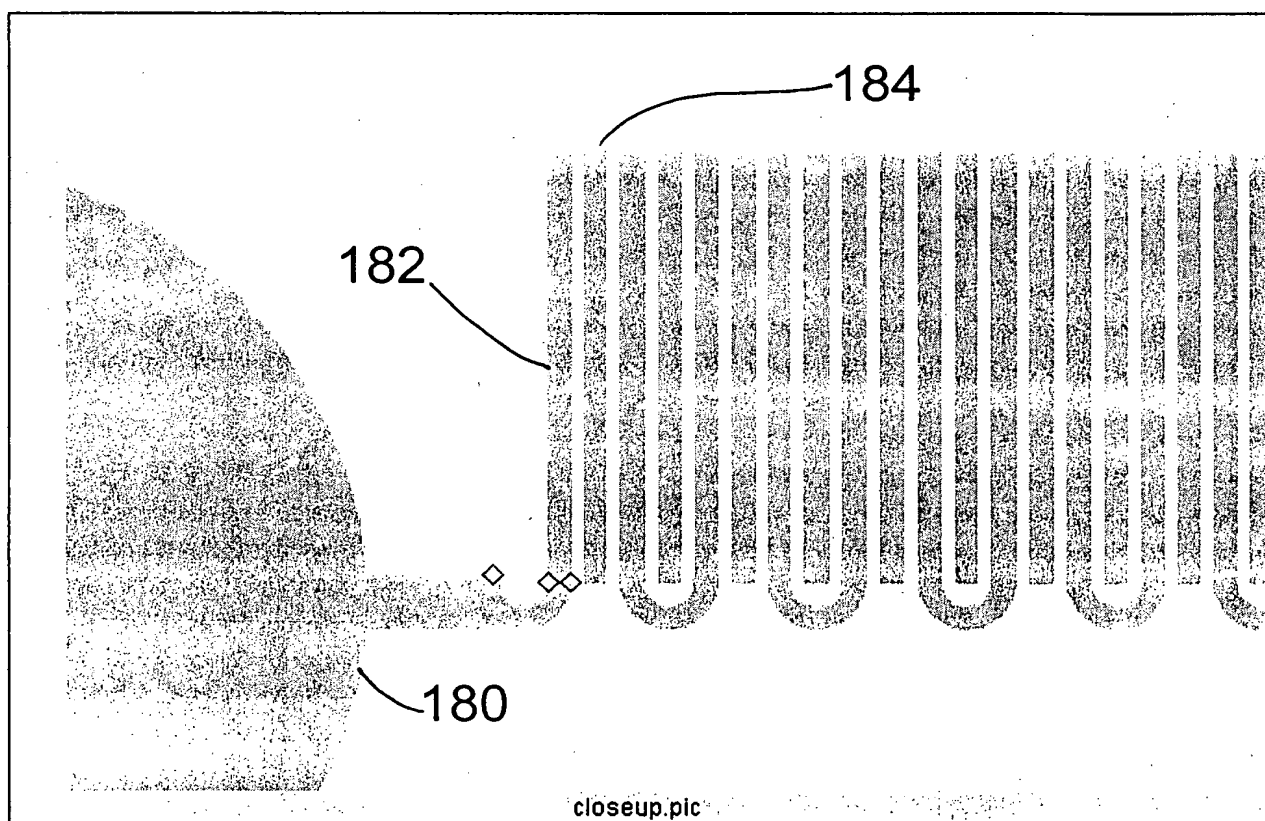


Fig. 9

004370 36/05001

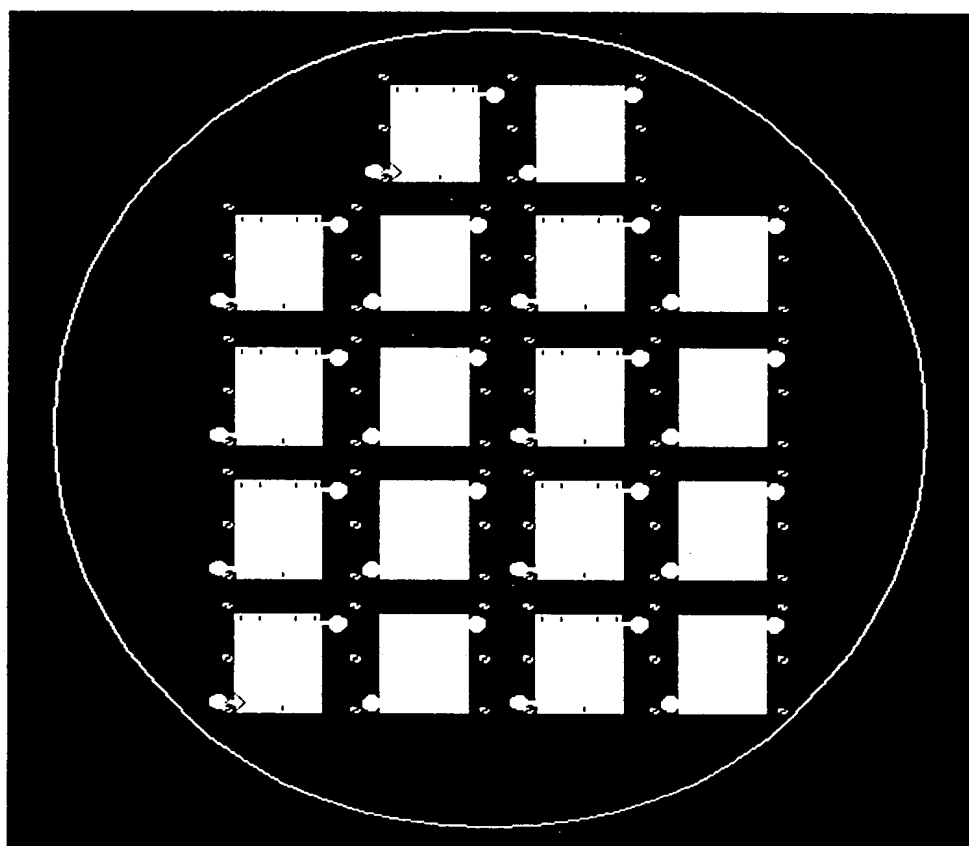


Fig. 11

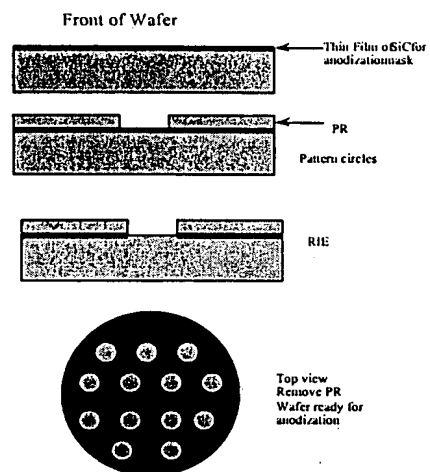


Fig. 12a

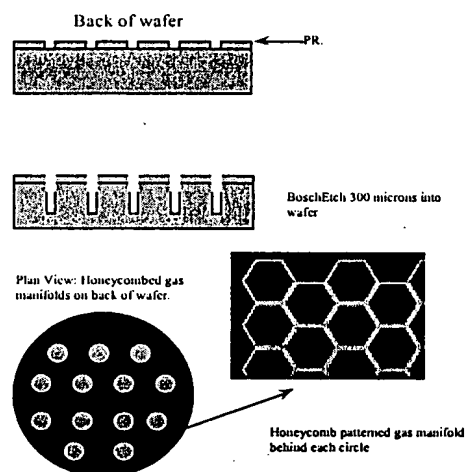


Fig. 12b

82.0X 25KV WD:5MM S:00000 P:00000
500UM

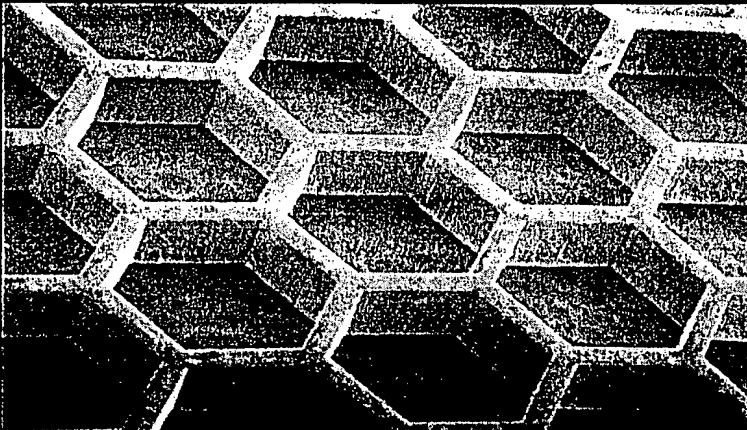
A scanning electron micrograph (SEM) showing a hexagonal pattern of interconnected structures, likely a honeycomb lattice or a similar crystalline structure. The image is labeled with '82.0X 25KV WD:5MM S:00000 P:00000' and '500UM'. The pattern consists of dark, interconnected hexagonal cells forming a continuous lattice across the field of view. The lines forming the hexagons are lighter in color, creating a high-contrast, textured appearance. The overall image has a grainy, high-magnification quality typical of SEM.

Fig. 13

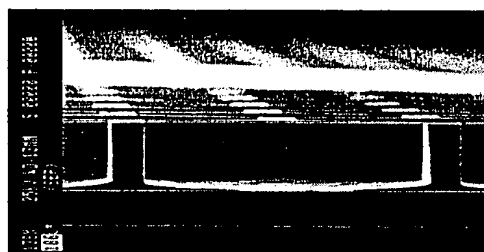


Fig. 14a

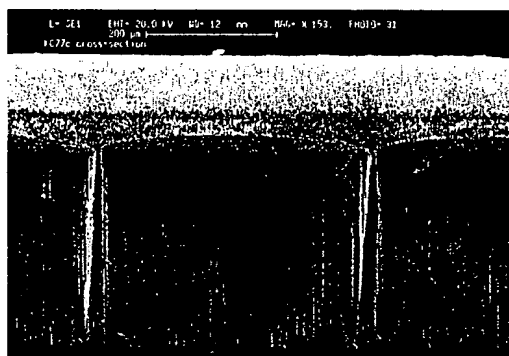


Fig. 14b

201310 96495001

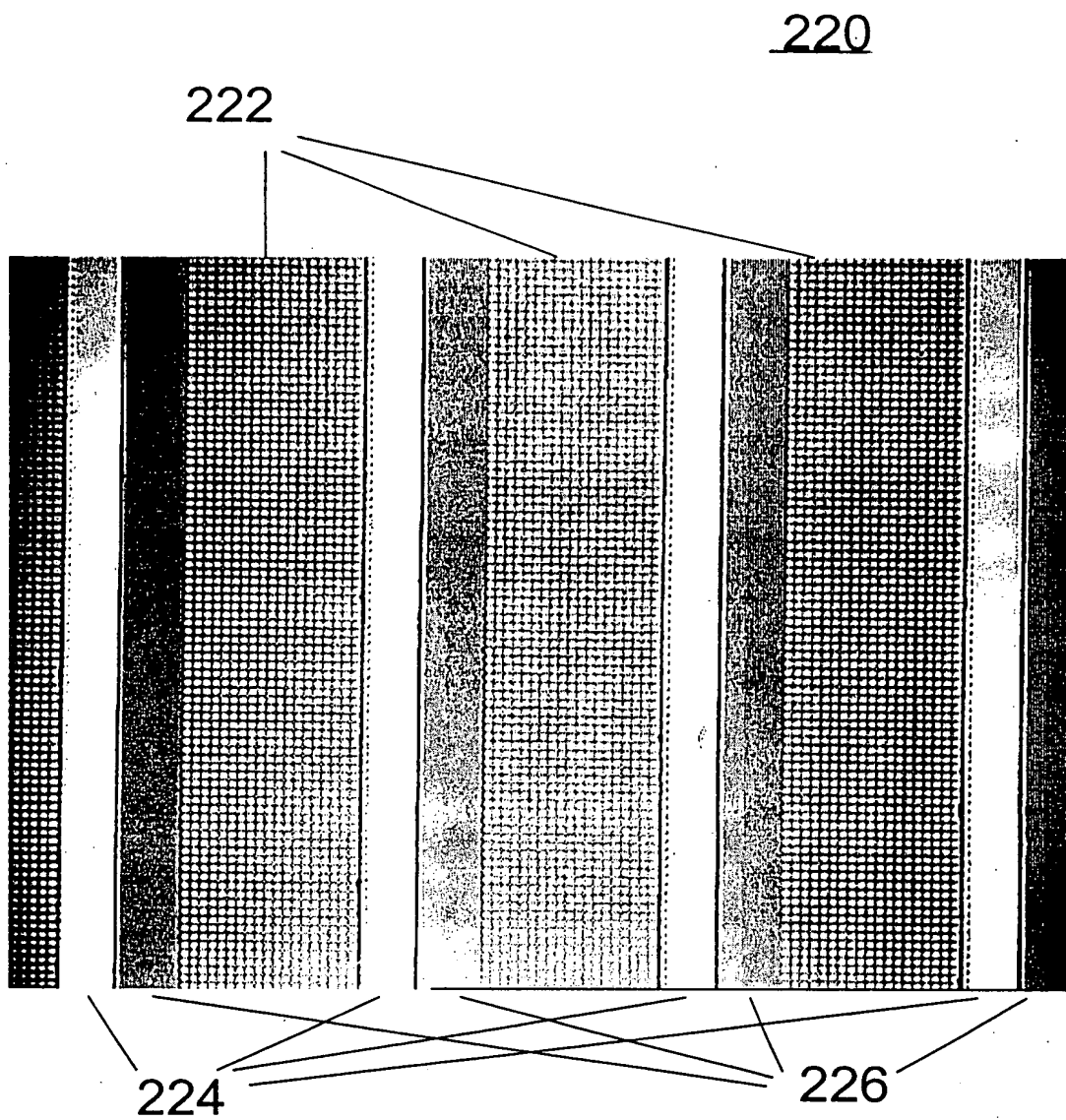


Fig. 15

10056736 .012402

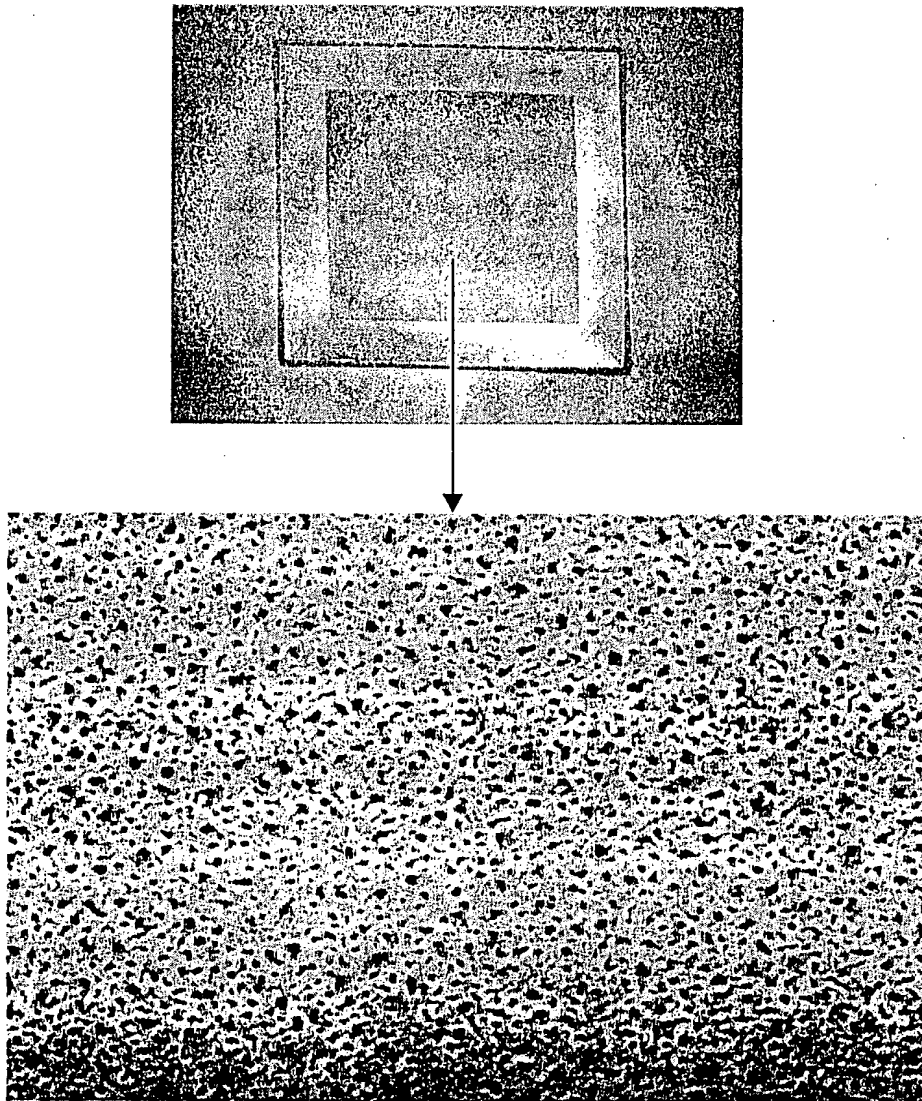


Fig. 16

A graph showing the relationship between the voltage V (in Volts) and the product $m\lambda$ (in cm) for a 1000 Å mercury source. The y-axis is labeled 'Volts' and ranges from 0 to 1.0. The x-axis is labeled $\frac{m\lambda}{\text{cm}}$ and ranges from 0 to 60. The curve starts at approximately (0, 0.95) and decreases to (60, 0.1).

Fig. 17